

A Newspaper Devoted to the Welfare of All Workers by Hand or Brain

The Canadian Railroader Weekly

Official Organ of

THE FIFTH SUNDAY MEETING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

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Vol. I — No. 36

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 6th, 1919

Price: 5c. single — \$2.00 per
copy. year.

THE TARIFF BOARD

THE demand for thousands of extra copies of our issue of Nov. 29th., from all parts of the country, has simply swamped us. So far as we were able we filled the demands for all who seemed interested in the process of the campaign for the Tariff Board, but we had to disappoint many seekers for the paper. Under the circumstances, therefore, it seems advisable to recapitulate. For the benefit of those who wish a complete record of the names of the organizations which debated and pronounced in favor of a Tariff Board the names which appeared in last week's issue are reprinted in this number in smaller type.

In our issue of Nov. 29th. we gave reasons for our support of

the Tariff Board as against the slipshod and unsatisfactory method of general tariff revision. We made it perfectly clear that Canadian workmen no longer intend to be victims of political jugglery. We are tired unto death of being thrown out of our positions and jobs at election time to make a Roman Holiday for battling political parties. We are disgusted with the procedure of influencing our votes under pain of unemployment if the protective tariff party should be defeated.

We hold that the fiscal policy is of the greatest importance to workers throughout the Dominion, and if a board is to be established we strongly advocate that a labor represent-

ative shall be one of its members.

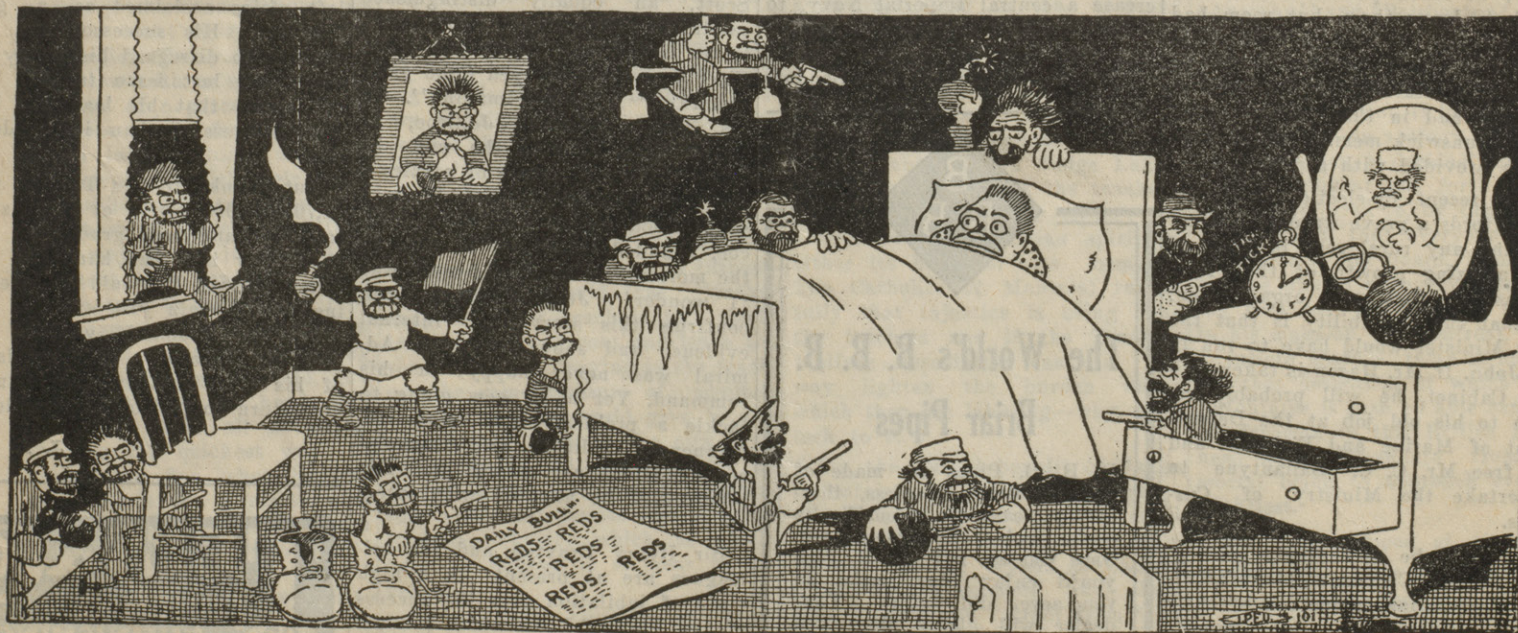
In this issue we should like to point out further reasons why we advocate the Tariff Board. Everyone knows that the large manufacturing interests who have close associations and friendship with party leaders experience no difficulty in securing protective tariff. But with the small manufacturer who cannot afford to maintain a lobby it is quite a different story. So with the manufacturer who is combining new and old processes of production. In the helter-skelter-gas-you-please-pot-luck policy of the general tariff revision he simply has to take his chances. Now it is the small manufacturer the workman desires to see expand and develop, because expansion carries with it a greater employment of labor where the personal touch is not lost in the magnitude of the enterprise.

The flexibility of the propos-

ed Tariff Board is another important point greatly in its favor. If it is found upon investigation that the protective tariff now given industries is fashioning a monopoly the board can recommend a reduction. If on the contrary, it is found that some of the smaller industries need a greater measure of protection in order to prosper and expand, and employ a greater number of Canadian workmen, then the Board can recommend a greater measure of protection.

Suppose that it were found that certain goods could not be manufactured to the advantage of the consuming public; in other words, the price at which the goods could be sold with higher tariff protection would be prohibitive. In such a case the Board might then give judgment to entirely remove the tariff and allow the merchandise to enter for the benefit of the Canadian consum-

(Continued on page 4)



How a Fellow Feels Who Believes Everything He Reads in the Papers

"The New Majority", Chicago.

Our OTTAWA LETTER

Sir Robert Borden has now returned to the Capital and resumed his duties as Premier of the Dominion. He is reported to be looking well and to have completely recovered from that serious state of health which led Sir George Foster to describe him to a mournful Coalition caucus as "broken in health, broken in nerve and broken in spirits". He was now a variety of problems to tackle, the first of which ought to be the filling of the vacant Ministry of Customs.

The task constitutes quite a problem in itself. The new Minister ought to have three qualifications. He ought to be a Liberal-Unionist; he ought to hail from New Brunswick and he ought to have a seat in which he can be reelected. There are three Liberal-Unionists available in New Brunswick, Mr. Loggie, Mr. H. H. Maclean, a corporation lawyer and a rich lobster canner, and Mr. Elkin, a rich nail manufacturer. Mr. Loggie is old and quite unsuited for office; Mr. Maclean cannot accept the Grand Trunk agreement, and Mr. Elkin is too young and inexperienced; moreover, in the opinion of many of his fellow-Unionists elevation to office would tend to increase the excellent opinion they blame Mr. Elkin for holding of himself till it became unbearable.

Mr. Loggie has a very narrow majority, and while Mr. Elkin had a large one, St. John is an uncertain seat and the labor element is growing strong there.

So recourse will probably be had to a Conservative and everything points to the selection of Mr. J. D. Hazen, at present Chief-Justice of New Brunswick. Mr. Hazen was in the Borden Cabinet from 1911 to 1917; he liked politics and was loath to leave them, but room had to be made for Mr. Carvell. It is understood that he would not be averse to returning to the fray at Ottawa, and in that event some New Brunswick member would have to be provided with a job.

The recent by-election in Carleton affords a grave warning against opening any rural seat in view of the amazing growth of the New Brunswick farmers' organization, so that the probability is that the new Minister would have to run in St. John. If Mr. Hazen is taken into the Cabinet, he will probably return to his old job at the Department of Marine and Fisheries and set free Mr. C. C. Ballantyne to undertake the Ministry of Customs.

It would be exceedingly gratifying to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to see one of their past presidents in this important strategic post and Mr. Ballantyne own personal views could be relied upon not to let the depart-

ment become a hotbed of free trade propaganda.

Last week a deputation of the C.M.A. was in the capital interviewing such of the Cabinet as were available. It will be remembered that during the anxious times around the last Budget, Sir Thomas White, in order to pacify and fortify loyal Unionists like Mr. Henders, who had free trade pasts and graingrower constituencies, circumstances inconsistent with support of a protectionist budget, gave a solemn promise that before another budget was brought down, a committee of the Cabinet would constitute itself into a Tariff Commission and make a careful inquiry into the whole fabric of our protectionist system.

Six months have elapsed since that promise was made and there is not a sign of the Commission. It is apparent, however, that the Cabinet has been giving it consideration. The C.M.A. calculates that if the settlement of the tariff policy is left to the existing Cabinet, they will approach it from the view of political opportunism and not from what the C.M.A. describes as "a sound economic basis". So they are at the idea of a permanent Tariff Commission, which should occupy the position of being outside and above politics. Let it be formed at once, they say and composed of sane and sensible men.

Ottawa is at present entertaining a distinguished visitor in the person of Admiral Lord Jellicoe, at one time commander of the Grand Fleet. His visit and its possible implications demand careful attention. The Editor of the "Manitoba Free Press" has lately revealed some of the story behind it. Apparently the British Admiralty were anxious to secure authority to create a central Imperial Navy, to which the Dominions should contribute pro rata but which should under unified control in London.

But the four Dominion Premiers would have none of it and joined in a memorandum laying down the principle that each Dominion must have its separate naval organization and control it through its own Parliament.

The British Admiralty were still of the opinion that they ought to have a finger in the pie and it was agreed that Lord Jellicoe should visit the various Dominions to inquire into their naval arrangements and see how they could be improved. It has been carefully announced that he comes only in an advisory capacity and that each Dominion is free to act on his advice or reject it.

It was at one time reported from Australia that he had devised for that country a most ambitious and extensive programme, but later on the rumor was contradicted and it was stated that nothing had been definitely decided. However, distinguished sailors and soldiers are never in the habit of being modest in their suggestions as to the necessary minimum of armaments; they have not to raise the money to pay for them and face angry electors afterwards.

So we may take it for granted that Lord Jellicoe will put forward very general proposals for the expenditure of our money on a Canadian Navy. We hope he has an opportunity of reading the speech last session of Mr. Duff, of Lunenburg, on the exploits of the Canadian Navy during the war. There will be powerful industrial interests straining all their "pull" and energy for an extensive naval programme.

Lord Jellicoe is a very distinguished sailor and any one who ventures to differ from his opinions will be derided as a traitor. But in order that he may not assume a position of complete infallibility in the popular eye, it may not be amiss to draw attention to some passages in the reminiscences of Sir Percy Scott, an equally distinguished sailor, who brings his story down to the Great War. "Why the Grand Fleet was not destroyed", he gaily remarks, "I cannot imagine". On his visit to Admiral Jellicoe, at Scapa Flow, early in the war, he found "a terrible state of affairs—the fleet was unprotected. When I said 'Good night' to Lord Jellicoe, I added 'Shall we be here in the morning'. His laconic reply was 'I wonder'. Jellicoe's own book confirms this story by internal evidence and shows that the Admiral was never happy in his command. Yet he is now going to tackle a problem with which all manner of political and financial considerations are mixed up. His report will be annotated with interest.

Sir Henry Drayton and his colleagues are at present in a high state of jubilation over the success of the Victory Loan which produced \$673,000,000, or more than twice the minimum amount sought. But it was noticeable that almost half

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of the total came from the two great financial (and profiteering) centres of Montreal and Toronto. Another feature was that by far the greater part of the subscriptions came from the financial houses, the manufacturers, the great middlemen and the leisured plutocracy. Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., was able to take \$350,000.

The size of some of the subscriptions caused great astonishment and seemed to afford additional ground for the suspicion that our methods of taxation are at present a net from which escape is not difficult. Certain it is that a long list of firms and individuals have on hand a volume of spare funds far exceeding what they would have had if we had evolved four years ago a drastic system of taxation on the British and American scale.

Instead of taxing our richer classes to pay for the war, we are generously borrowing their money from them at very profitable rates. But what shall now be said of Sir Thomas White, our late Minister of Finance, who, in spite of advice to the contrary declared persistently that only by tax free bonds could a domestic Canadian loan be raised? Leading bankers and financiers thought his attitude foolish, but nothing could move him and he left office acclaimed as a great Minister. His successor had the courage to disregard his policy and make the last issue taxable with the result that his loan has been more successful than its predecessors.

But thanks to Sir Thomas folly \$1,700,000,000 worth of loans stand tax free and will gradually find their way into the hands of the richer classes. It would be interesting to ascertain just exactly how much Sir Thomas' wisdom has cost the Treasury. This revelation of his real capacity should make his return to politics impossible.

J. A. S.

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CATHOLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

(Contributed by a French-Canadian Catholic.)

THERE is a train of powder in the epigram; the "bon-mot" is a two-edged sword that strikes ever at the vitals of whoever wields it in either knowing or unconscious error.

When Marie Antoinette uttered her celebrated "bon-mot", inviting the rabble of France to eat cake in default of bread, she little dreamed that she had struck the spark that was to light a flame of destruction from one end of her country to the other; she little thought that she herself had sprung the gleaming knife of the guillotine that brought her sad life to an ignominious end.

Therein lies a lesson. But many are those who even in these enlightened days delight in basking in the reflected glory of their own wit—even as did the unfortunate Lady of Versailles. Among these is Judge Lafontaine, president of the Catholic Board of School Commissioners.

The writer had no idea of the great pungency of humor with which the goodness of fortune has blessed this learned jurist. In reading a report of a recent meeting of this Board, published in "The Gazette" of November 26, I have discovered that His Lordship has coined a number of sayings that will, without doubt, emblazon his name in history as a great man indeed.

In speaking of his reason for refusing the common civility of receiving a delegation of the Catholic Teachers Welfare Association, Judge Lafontaine is reported in "The Gazette" as having said:

"They wrote us at the last meeting", and we did not acknowledge the letter, because we did not want to recognize the association. Today they seek an interview with us merely for the creation of a precedent. These teachers have formed themselves into a union, which is not compatible with their duties as public servants. They are preachers of anarchy, and it is very easy to see it. Have they not sent us a contract which they intend to impose? Do they not suggest amendments to the provincial statutes governing the schools? If we tolerate that, they pass over our heads and the board loses all authority. That is the quickest way to bolshevism. See what happened in Russia! For a quarter of a century, school teachers were allowed to preach socialism."

As one who is keenly appreciative of humor, wherever it may be found—be it unconscious or not—I cannot but congratulate the learned Judge of the quintessence of

wit, not to mention christian spirit, which he manifested on that occasion. However in the back of my mind, I have a slinking suspicion that the Judge was not speaking entirely in merry jest when he spoke of "teachers preaching anarchy". And therefore, as one who is supremely interested in the weal of our Canadian youth, I cannot do otherwise than express in unqualified terms my whole-hearted abomination of the odious insult which he has branded into the souls of those noble and oppressed men and women to whose care has been entrusted the Catholic youth of this city.

Anarchists and Bolsheviks! Shade of Laval! of Cartier! of Laurier! Shades of all those mighty spirits whose labors have brought Canada out of the trackless wilderness into the full fruition of nationhood! Have all their efforts to establish in Canada an educational system second to none in the world come to this?

If the allegation of Judge Lafontaine were true, then indeed have the Catholic parents of Montreal and of the Dominion cause to tremble. If the destinies of thousands of young lives are entrusted to men and women who ideals are those Reddism and revolutionary Anarchy, then indeed is the future of Church and State alike undermined; and well would the parents be justified should they rise in their wrath and hang on the highest gibbet any puny Board of men responsible for conditions which have sowed such doctrines in the minds and hearts of the teachers.

But Judge Lafontaine knows that the Catholic teachers of Montreal are not teachers of Anarchy. He knows that they do not want to pave the way to Bolshevism. And he knew when he spoke those searing words that the Catholic teachers of Montreal did not want to control the School Board. He knew when he referred to "what happened in Russia" that he was smearing mire on the moulders of the mind and genius of Montreal's children. He knew, when, in filibustering tones he said that "rather than hear the teachers he would take his hat and coat and leave the room", he was denying to the teachers the same measure of common civility that he would give to any other public body in the city. Yet, full knowing all these things, he denied to the teachers of Montreal that elemental justice and common Christian charity which he would have us believe is so near to his heart.

The Catholic teachers of Montreal are not preaching anarchy nor trying to lead the world to Bolshevism. Perhaps nowhere in Canada

are there men and women more whole-heartedly devoted to inculcating in the plastic minds of our youth those lofty principles that make for soundness of national character. Hundreds of them, inspired by a true devotion to the cause of education, have turned away their eyes from other walks of life in which their abilities would doubtless lead them to ease and comfort, if not indeed, affluence. And the services they have rendered the great and powerful men of to-day, the services they are now rendering the children of these men, are as countless as the leaves in autumn. The real wealth given the country by these unobtrusive disciples of the greatest of all Teachers, cannot be reckoned in mere paltriness of dollars, or of millions of dollars.

And yet these men and women must stand the cruel gaff of actual poverty—even the pinch of misery, while the authorized representative of the people, their debtors, sits back in his easy chair and hurls stinging epithets about "teachers of anarchy".

One would think that the principal thing Judge Lafontaine holds against the teachers is the unfortunate circumstance that they are occasionally afflicted with a depraved desire to eat. As no one could possibly suggest that the learned jurist has ever been guilty of such levity, it is quite understandable how reprehensible this failing must seem in the eyes of His Lordship.

The Catholics of Montreal are perfectly willing that the teachers of their children shall be fed, clothed and sheltered in a manner adequate to the station in society which they hold. If the funds of the Catholic School Board are insufficient to furnish at least a decent livelihood to its employees, the Catholics of Montreal are entirely willing to dig down in their jeans and try in some measure to pay the immense debt which they and past generations owe to the teaching profession.

As a member of the Catholic Church, the writer knows that as a body it bears on enmity toward one of its most important and most devoted units. When Judge Lafontaine refused to hear the teachers, he was not reflecting either the desires or the Christian spirit of either its heads or its members. The Catholics of Montreal realize fully that injustice is being done the teachers and if the Teachers Welfare Association can in any way lighten the burden under which they are laboring—why, good luck to it.

For the special benefit of Judge Lafontaine and the Board generally, as well as those who are interested in what one of the most avowedly fervent Catholic organs in Canada thinks of the teachers and their case, I quote and extract from "Le Devoir":

"The spectacle is reassuring. With the university in ruins (Laval)

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we hear nothing but talk of reconstruction and reorganization. And the necessity for the future progress, as well as the pecuniary sacrifice that will be exacted, are not forgotten.

"The money question is again to the fore, and permeates throughout the whole subject of our educational system. Whether we speak of the teaching staffs of the primary schools, or of the professoriat of the university, the problem is the same. In order to assure even sufficient recruits to the profession, it is necessary to maintain salaries at a level that will protect the teachers against the exigencies of life, that will assure them against the future.

"Rev. Father Lamarche, speaking the other evening, stated that even in the highest educational circles, the great harrowing question was always that of the dollar. Many young professors are obliged to abandon their chairs in the universities, because of the impossibility of providing adequately for their families."

If Judge Lafontaine was merely indulging his wit when he spoke of "Anarchy" and "Bolshevism" it may be pointed out that smartness in high station sometimes wraps itself about a boomerang—as has been already pointed out. If he was serious in his insult—an apology, or at least an explanation, is decidedly in order.

The argument put forth at the meeting referred to, by Commissioner Perreault, that everyone is free to approach the Board, is one that will be upheld by every sane-thinking man with an ounce of fairplay in his make-up. In Montreal, in the twentieth century, there is no place for that despotism of which Judge Lafontaine is such an able exponent. No freeman in this British Empire need have a mandate from any mortal being to approach even the mightiest.

The free nations of the earth poured forth their brightest blood for four years that just this sort of tyranny may lie forever buried in the purple loam across the sea. Shall it be resurrected?

The Tariff Board

(Continued from page 1.)

ers Thus both the manufacturer and the workman would benefit by the operation of the Board

In next week's issue we shall give further reasons in favor of the appointment of such an advisory board. It is very evident from the resolutions that are pouring in from all parts of the Dominion that the sentiment in favor of the establishment of this Board is exceedingly strong. It is quite apparent, at this time, that both the employee and the employer and even the general public are solidly supporting the idea.

There is no parallel in the history of Canadian industrialism in which the great groups have come together in support of an idea of so far-reaching national and perhaps international importance. If we could all see eye to eye as we evidently have done on this vexatious problem, is it not a strong argument that we may yet be able to understand one another sufficiently well to grapple successfully with all the great important problems which loom before us?

It, after years and years of wrangling we have been able to meet on a common ground on the question of the establishment of a Tariff Board, where is the problem that we cannot solve in the common aim of all to build a wonderful, a peaceful and happy Canada for all who are fortunate enough to come to our shores?

Further organizations have debated the issue and seen fit to endorse strong resolutions in favor of the appointment of the Tariff Board, as follows:—

Oper. Plasterers Inter. Ass'n, No. 298, Hamilton, Ont.
Painters L. P. Decorators, No. 205, Hamilton, Ont.
Joiners Stone Cutters of North America, Hamilton, Ont.
Boot and Shoes Workers, No. 228, Hamilton, Ont.
Barbers Local Inter. Ass'n, No. 131, Hamilton, Ont.
United Association, No. 67, Hamilton, Ont.
Fed. Ass'n of Letter Carriers, No. 3, Hamilton, Ont.
Tobacco Workers Inter. Union, No. 48, Hamilton, Ont.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 61, Hamilton, Ont.
United Garment Workers of America, No. 250, Hamilton, Ont.
Broom and Whisk Makers Union, No. 9, Hamilton, Ont.
Hamilton Civic Emp., No. 16208, Hamilton, Ont.

Inter. Moulders Union, No. 26, Hamilton, Ont.
Amal. Society of Engineers, No. 1183, St. Thomas, Ont.
Inter. Ass'n of M., No. 20, Local No. 294, St. Thomas, Ont.
O. of Railway Carmen Union, Div. 13, St. Thomas, Ont.
Blacksmiths and helpers, No. 148, St. Thomas, Ont.
Bro. of Ry. S. of America, No. 27, St. Thomas, Ont.
Bro. of Loco. Firemen and Enginemen, No. 5, St. Thomas, Ont.
United Bro. of Maintenance of Way Emp. and Ry. Shop Laborers, No. 280, Trenton, Ont.
Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1622, Trenton, Ont.
Bro. Railway Carmen of America, No. 353, Trenton, Ont.
Inter. Ass'n of M., No. 834, Trenton, Ont.
Inter. Moulders Union, No. 29, Brantford, Ont.
Journeymen T. Union of America, No. 117, Brantford, Ont.
Brantford Printing Pressmen, No. 195, Brantford, Ont.
Brantford Typo. Union, No. 378, Brantford, Ont.
Can. Bro. of Railway Emp., No. 108, Brantford, Ont.
Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 136, Brantford, Ont.
Inter. Bro. of Blacksmiths and helpers, No. 364, Brantford, Ont.
Journeymen Barbers Union, No. 298, Brantford, Ont.
Cigar Makers Union, No. 59, Brantford, Ont.
United Garment Workers of America, No. 237, Brantford, Ont.
Telephone City Inter. Ass'n, No. 607, Brantford, Ont.
United Garment Workers, No. 190, Windsor, Ont.
Fed. Ass'n of Letter Carriers, No. 16, Windsor, Ont.
United Bro. of Maintenance of Way Emp. and Ry. Shop Laborers, No. 151, Lindsay, Ont.
Maintenance of Way Emp., No. 189, Lindsay, Ont.
Inter. Bro. of Papermakers, No. 135, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
Inter. Ass'n of Machinists Victoria, No. 211, Carleton Place, Ont.
Inter. Bro. of Boilermakers I.S. B. and helpers of America, No. 325, Carleton Place, Ont.
Inter. Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 753, Sudbury, Ont.
Carpenters and F. of America, No. 267, Sudbury, Ont.
O. of R. C. Frontier, Div. 189, Sarnia, Ont.
Journeymen Barbers, No. 310, Guelph, Ont.
Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2611, Guelph, Ont.
Letter Carriers Ass'n, No. 18, Guelph, Ont.
Inter. Moulders Union, No. 212, Guelph, Ont.
United Bro. of Maintenance of Way Emp. and Ry. Shop Laborers, No. 447, Parry Sound, Ont.
United Bro. of Maintenance of Way Emp. and Ry. Shop Laborers, No. 260, Schrieber, Ont.
Bro. of Loco. Engineers, No. 562, Schrieber, Ont.

Bricklayers and Masons, No. 17, Peterboro, Ont.
Lift Lock Lodge, No. 435, Peterboro, Ont.
Inter. Moulders Union of North America No. 191, Peterboro, Ont.
Journeymen Tailors Union No. 25, Peterboro, Ont.
Inter. Bro. of Electric Workers No. 261, Peterboro, Ont.
Inter. Alliance Stage Emp. No. 432, Peterboro, Ont.
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 219, Peterboro, Ont.
Journeymen Stone Cutters of North America, Owen Sound, Ont.
Inter. Moulders Union of North America No. 413, Owen Sound, Ont.
Bro. of Ry. Carmen of America No. 631, Palmerston, Ont.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Emp. No. 468, Palmerston, Ont.
Inter. Bro. of R. R. Stationmen No. 182, Palmerston, Ont.
United Bro. of Maintenance of Way Emp. and Ry. Shop Laborers No. 502, Blenheim, Ont.
Can. Ass'n of Stat. Enginemen No. 21, Chatham, Ont.
Chatham Typo. Union No. 421, Chatham, Ont.
Fed. Ass'n of Letter Carriers No. 29, Chatham, Ont.
United Garment Workers No. 44, Chatham, Ont.
United Bro. of Maintenance of Way Emp. and Ry. Shop Laborers No. 191, Chatham, Ont.
Frontier Dist. Council United Bro. of Carp. and Joiners of America, Thorold, Ont.
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 1677, Thorold, Ont.
Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 84, Thorold, Ont.
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Int. Union No. 21, Smiths Falls, Ont.
Inter. Moulders Union No. 201, Smiths Falls, Ont.
Waterloo Musical Society No. 544, Waterloo, Ont.
Bricklayers, A. F. of M., Masons and Plasterers Union No. 32, Welland, Ont.
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 969, Welland, Ont.
Inter. Moulders Union No. 472, Welland, Ont.
Mich. Cent. R. R. O. of R. Tel. No. 16, Welland, Ont.
Amal. Society of Engineers No. 1192, Welland, Ont.
Bricklayers Union No. 22, Woodstock, Ont.
Fed. Ass'n Letter Carriers No. 40, Brockville, Ont.
Bro. of Ry. Stationmen No. 174, Galt, Ont.
Journeymen Barbers Inter. Union of America No. 413, Galt, Ont.
Amal. Society of Engineers No. 1074, Galt, Ont.
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Inter. Union No. 20, Oshawa, Ont.
Bro. of Ry. Carmen of America No. 378, Chapleau, Ont.
Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 1969, Grinsby and Beamsville, Ont.

Inter. Ass'n of Machinists No. 575, Allansdale, Ont.
Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners No. 2654, Whitley, Ont.
Inter. Bro. of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 46, St. Mary's Ont.
United Bro. of Maintenance of Way Emp. and Ry. Shop Laborers No. 20, Port Hope, Ont.
Inter. Moulders Union No. 189, Port Hope, Ont.
Porcupine Miners Union, Timmins, Ont.
United Bro. of Maintenance of Way Emp. and Ry. Shop Laborers No. 231, Jackfish, Ont.
Maintenance of Way Emp. and Ry. Shop Laborers, Eagle River, Ont.
United Bro. of Maintenance of Way Emp. and Ry. Shop Laborers No. 372, Milnet, Ont.
United Bro. of Maintenance of Way Emp. and Ry. Shop Laborers No. 211, Claremont, Ont.
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners No. 1607, Orillia, Ont.
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Inter. Union No. 18, Orillia, Ont.
O. of Railroad Conductors No. 429, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Inter. Longshoremen Ass'n No. 199, Midland, Ont.
Nat. Ass'n Marine Eng. No. 12, Midland, Ont.
Bricklayers Union No. 2, Toronto.
Inter. Bro. of Bricklayers and helpers No. 318, Toronto.
Inter. Bro. of F. and Oilers No. 300, Toronto.
O. of Railway Carmen No. 531, Toronto.
Bro. Railway Carmen of America No. 258, Toronto.
Amal. Lithographers No. 12, Toronto.
Inter. Bro. of T. C. S. and helpers No. 1991, Toronto.
Inter. Bro. of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and helpers No. 63, Toronto.
Inter. Moulders Union of North America No. 207, Toronto.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 181, Toronto.
Inter. Bro. of S. and Dredgemen No. 54, Toronto.
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 27, Toronto.
O. P. and C. F. Inter. Ass'n No. 48, Toronto.
Bro. of Ry. and S. Clerks F. H. E. and Station Emp. No. 493, Toronto.
Inter. Moulders Union No. 28, Toronto.
Inter. Bro. of S. Shovel and Dredgemen Nos. 46 and 54, Toronto.
Tobacco Workers No. 63, Toronto.
London Stero. and Electro. Inter. Bro. No. 115, London.
Amal. Society of Enginemen, London, Ont.
Inter. Ass'n of Machinists No. 1127, London, Ont.
City Fire Fighters Union No. 142, London, Ont.
Maintenance of Way Ry. Emp. No. 497, London, Ont.
A. A. of Street and Electric Ry.

Emp. of America No. 741, London, Ont.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 173, London, Ont.

Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners No. 1911, London, Ont.

Inter. Bro. of Electrical Workers No. 120, London, Ont.

The following list of unions endorsing the Tariff Board is reprinted from last week's issue:

Nelson Trades and Labor Council.
Peterboro Trades and Labor Council.

Kingston Trades and Labor Council.

Prince Albert (Sask.) Trades and Labor Council.

Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council.

Niagara Falls Trades and Labor Council.

Hamilton Trades and Labor Council.

St. Thomas Trades and Labor Council.

Trenton Trades and Labor Council.

Brantford Trades and Labor Council.

Allied Trades and Labor Council (Ottawa).

Central Labor Council (Sarnia).

St. John Trades and Labor Council.

Pictou County Trades and Labor Council.

Sydney Trades and Labor Council.

Windsor and Essex County Trades and Labor Council.

London Trades and Labor Council.

Fredericton Trades and Labor Council.

Montreal Trades and Labor Council.

Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, No. 188, Stratford.

Amal. Society of Engineers No. 1186, Stratford.

Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders No. 297, Stratford.

Inter. Bro. of Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 92, Stratford.

Canadian Bro. of Ry. Employees No. 37, North Bay.

Bro. of Railway Carmen Ass'n No. 131, North Bay.

Railroad Pipe Fitters No. 361, North Bay.

Railway Carmen Employees No. 192, North Bay.

Order of Ry. Conductors No. 242, North Bay.

Bro. of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America No. 447, North Bay.

United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Canada No. 398, St. Catharines.

Iron Moulders Union No. 85, St. Catharines.

Local Barbers Union No. 1, St. Catharines.

Bro. of Painters and Paperhangers, St. Catharines.

Metal Polishers Inter. Union No. 97, St. Catharines.

United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, St. Catharines.

United Ass'n of Plumbers and Steam Fitters No. 244, St. Catharines.

Bricklayers and Masons and Plasterers No. 4, St. Catharines.

Iron Moulders Union of North America No. 249, Woodstock.

Inter. Bro. of Railway Stationmen No. 172, Woodstock.

Typographical Union, Woodstock.

Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers Inter. Union No. 27, Niagara Falls.

Inter. Union Steam Operating Engineers No. 232, Niagara Falls.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners No. 2624, Niagara Falls.

United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 713, Niagara Falls.

Bro. of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen No. 487, Niagara Falls.

United Bro. of Maintenance of Way Emp. and Ry. Shop Laborers No. 83, Belleville, Ont.

Inter. Ass'n of Machinists No. 779, Belleville, Ont.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Inter. Union No. 30, Belleville, Ont.

Order of Ry. Conductors No. 623, Belleville, Ont.

Collingwood Barbers' Union No. 528, Collingwood.

Inter. Ass'n of Machinists No. 627, Collingwood.

United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners No. 1008, Collingwood.

Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America No. 343, Collingwood.

Federated Ass'n of Letter Carriers No. 20, Kitchener.

Kitchener Musicians Protective Ass'n No. 226, Kitchener.

Bakers' Union No. 304, Kitchener.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 206, Kitchener.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 422, Kitchener, Ont.

Inter. Bro. of Boilermakers No. 604, Joliette, Que.

Inter. Bro. of M. of Way Employees No. 62, Brandon, Man.

Order of Ry. Conductors No. 463, Calgary.

Leather Workers Inter. Union No. 10, Calgary.

Painters and Dec. of America No. 583, Calgary.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 254, Calgary.

Calgary Fire Fighters Federal Union No. 19, Calgary.

United Bro. of M. of Way Emp. and Ry. Shop Laborers No. 161, Calgary.

Inter. Union of Brewery and Soft Drink Workers No. 124, Calgary.

Stero. and Electrotipers No. 109, Calgary.

Hotel and Restaurant Workers No. 474, Edmonton.

Amal. Carpenters and Joiners No. 2607, Edmonton.

Bro. of Loco. Engineers No. 817, Edmonton.

Bro. Masons and Plasterers Inter. Union No. 2, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Bro. of Loco. Engineers No. 832, Prince Albert, Sask.

Bro. Railway Carmen of America No. 437, Humboldt, Sask.

Book Binders Union No. 188, Edmonton, Alta.

Int. Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees No. 360, Edmonton, Alta.

United Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers No. 161, Calgary, Alta.

Int. Tailors Union of America No. 194, Calgary, Alta.

Journeymen Stone Cutters Ass'n of North America, Calgary, Alta.

United Mine Workers of America No. 574, Lethbridge, Alta.

Amalga. Ass'n of Street Railway No. 134, New Westminster, B.C.

Co-operation Board of Bro., Pen-ticton, B.C.

Telephone Operators Union No. 77a, Vancouver, B.C.

Order of Railway Conductors No. 460, Nelson, B.C.

United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners No. 524, Nelson, B.C.

Bro. of Railroad Trainmen No. 144, Vancouver, B.C.

Federal Labor Union No. 18, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Bro. of Loco. Employees No. 818, Brandon, Man.

Steam and Operating Engineers No. 650, Brandon, Man.

Boiler Makers Lodge No. 378, Moncton, N.B.

Can. Bro. of Railroad Employees No. 42, North Sydney, N.S.

Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers Union No. 626, Sydney, N.S.

Eddy Local No. 35, Hull, Que.

Int. Steam Engineers No. 593, Montreal, Que.

United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 2612, Hamilton, Ont.

Int. Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees No. 257, Ottawa, Ont.

Federal Ass'n of Letter Carriers No. 22, Peterboro, Ont.

Typographical Union No. 248, Peterboro, Ont.

United Bro. of M. of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers No. 495, Brantford, Ont.

Int. Bro. of Railway Stationmen No. 186, Sarnia, Ont.

Bro. of Railway Carmen of America No. 196, Windsor, Ont.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union No. 206, Kitchener, Ont.

Progress Carmen No. 22, Carleton Place, Ont.

Conference of Masons, Bricklayers and Plasterers Int. Union, Toronto, Ont.

Bro. of Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 171, Trenton, Ont.

United Bro. of M. of Way Emp. and Railway Shop Laborers No. 502, Chatham, Ont.

Int. Alliance of Machinists No. 805, Lethbridge, Alta.

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Federation of Musicians No. 566, Windsor, Ont.

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Int. Alliance of Theatrical Stage Emp. and Moving Pictures of U.S. and Can., No. 95, Ottawa, Ont.

Int. Union Strain and Operatic Emp. No. 473, Ottawa, Ont.

Journeymen Barber Int. M. of America No. 704, Ottawa, Ont.

Int. Steel and Copper Plate Printers Union of N. A. No. 6, Ottawa, Ont.

Int. Ass'n Fire Fighters No. 162, Ottawa, Ont.

United Workers Federal Labor Union No. 56, Ottawa, Ont.

Ottawa District Council of United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, Ottawa, Ont.

Int. Bro. of Electric Workers, No. 724, Ottawa, Ont.

Int. Bro. of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America No. 394, Ottawa, Ont.

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United Garment Workers of America No. 278, Sarnia, Ont.

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Bro. of Railroad Trainmen No. 227, Sarnia, Ont.

Journeymen, Barbers Int. Union No. 467, Sarnia, Ont.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Int. Union No. 23, Sarnia, Ont.

Bro. of Railway Carmen of America No. 347, Port Arthur, Ont.

Bro. Locomotives Engineers No. 631, Port Arthur, Ont.

United Bro. of M. of Way Employees and Shop Laborers No. 172, Port Arthur, Ont.

United Ass'n Plumbers and Steam Fitters No. 387, Port Arthur, Ont.

Silver Islet No. 593, Port Arthur, Ont.

Int. Bro. of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers Union No. 40, Port Arthur, Ont.

Int. Bro. of Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 311, Fort William, Ont.

United Bro. of Maintenance of Way Emp. and Ry. Shop Laborers No. 128, Fort William, Ont.

Bro. of Ry. Carmen of America No. 361, Fort William, Ont.

Amal. Ass'n of Street and Electric Ry. Emp. of A. No. 698, Fort William, Ont.

Int. Bro. of Boilermakers No. 505, Fort William, Ont.

Int. Longshoremen's Coal Handlers Ass'n No. 746, Fort William, Ont.

Bro. of Railway Clerks No. 605, Fort William, Ont.

Journeymen, Tailors Union of A. No. 263, Kingston, Ont.

Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United Ass'n of U.S. and Can. No. 221, Kingston, Ont.

Kingston Can. Typographical Union No. 204, Kingston, Ont.

Toronto Patternmakers Ass'n, Kingston, Ont.

Electricians No. 573, Kingston, Ont.

(Continued to page 12.)

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Glasgow, November 12.

Unity is the watchword in industrial circles at present, and movements are afoot which, if successful, will result in the consummation of that object in the near future. Already the boiler-makers, shipwrights and blacksmiths have linked up for the defence and safeguarding of their wages and working conditions, and this week has witnessed the conclusion of the ballot vote on amalgamation in the engineering and cognate trades. In all, seventeen trades unions have been voting for or against amalgamation.

It was pointed out on the ballot paper that the law insisted that, before the scheme could be effected, at least 50 per cent. of the members of each society must vote, and that there must be a majority in favor of not less than 20 per cent. of the members voting. Although the official figures have not yet been published, I learn from an official source that the necessary majority had been secured in sixteen of the seventeen societies affected. The exception was the Amalgamated Society of General Toolmakers, Engineers and Machinists. The members who voted in this society showed an overwhelming majority in favor of the proposed scheme, but it is believed that the aggregate vote just fell short of the requisite fifty per cent.

While the ultimate aim of the trade unionists in many parts of the country is for one body, the present movements which are afoot contemplate the setting up of a governing body, which might be called the Big Four. There will be four sections, namely, the Transport Workers, Shipyard Trades, Engineering Trades, and unskilled labor. The new society is to be known as the "Amalgamated Engineering Union", and will absorb the following societies: Amalgamated Society of Engineers, United Patternmakers' Association, United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers, Amalgamated Society of General Toolmakers, Engineers and Machinists; Steam Engine Makers' Society, Electrical Trades Unions, the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen, North of England Brass Moulders' Trade and Benefit Society, East of Scotland Brassfounders' Society, the National Society of Brass Workers and Metal Mechanics, Associated Brassfounders, Turners, Fitters, Finishers and Copper Smiths' Society, Amalgamated Instrument Makers' Society, Amalgamated Society of Scale, Beam and Weighing Machine Makers; North of England Brass Turners, Fitters and Finishers' Society, Dublin Brassfounders and Finishers' Society, and the London United Brass Finishers' Society.

In the suggested rules, which will be considered at a subsequent Conference of Representatives, it is explained that at the end of June the combined membership was 468,339, and the aggregate total funds £3,343,240. The proposal is to have four sections of members, including apprentices, and the contributions range from three pence to 1s. 6d. per week.

In the first instance, the executive council, or governing body, is to consist of the seven members of the A.S.E. Executive, and one member of each of the amalgamated unions with a minimum membership of 10,000. The number and status of the full-time officials are to be determined by a Rules Committee. The salary of the chairman of the executive is to be £450, with house, light and fuel; and full-time officials, £400. Provision is also made for the compensation of any officials who may prefer not to accept office under the new arrangements.

Labor Gains.

It is estimated that the Labor Party have made a net gain of 135 seats in the Scottish Town Council elections, apart from gains in connection with the few Parish Coun-

cil elections which have taken place. Including all the Labor members who continued in office, or were re-elected, it is understood that there are now not less than 200 Laborists on Scottish Town Councils. The Labor Party are also putting forward a record number of candidates for election to the Parish and County Councils, the polls for which take place during the next month according to local arrangements. In Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, and Fifeshire many miners are being nominated as Labor candidates and with the full support of their union.

Aberdeen Trawlers.

The prospects for a settlement of the Aberdeen fish trawling lock-out, which has now lasted for ten weeks, are much brighter this week than they have been since the unfortunate dispute commenced. The deck-hands were in conference discussing the situation, and the official news of the men's union is that negotiations with the owners' representatives are still in progress, and an early settlement is probable. The owners have issued a statement of the earning of the crews, according to which they say Aberdeen men have very little cause of complaint, the engineers earning six guineas a week, second engineers £4 15s. 6d., firemen £4 14s. 6d., and deck cooks £5 1s. 6d. The value of the vessels which have been laid aside in the harbor since

1st September as a result of the dispute is two and a half millions sterling, and there is great privation and suffering amongst many of the fishermen's families, and many households have been almost completely denuded of furniture.

Bricklayers' Dispute.

At a mass meeting of steelworkers' bricklayers it was agreed to continue the strike. Disappointment is keen amongst iron and steel workers over this announcement, as it was felt that the way had been paved for the early resumption of work. The bricklayers are determined to hold out for more definite guarantees than are meanwhile promised, and the situation in the Lanarkshire iron and steel industries must be viewed with alarm, as thousands of men are idle and there is fear that some of the works may close their gates and shut down for an indefinite period.

Scottish Carters.

The Scottish Horse and Motor-men's Association celebrated the 21st anniversary of its formation in Glasgow. Under the presidency of Mr. Hugh Lyon, who has acted as general secretary of 19 years, 100 guests, representing all the branches in Scotland, gathered at dinner. In outlining the history of the Association, Mr. Lyon said the membership had increased from the natal 500 to 16,000. The carter's wages had been increased from 17s. to £3 1s. per week, and his hours reduced from 72 to 48, and these improvements had been effected with the aid of remarkably few strikes. During the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon were presented with several articles of jewellery.

Higher Wages

By an award of a court of arbitration just issued, men employed in railway shops are to receive an advance of 5s. a week. The award is not to be taken into account as part of the time rates for the purpose of fixing new piecework or bonus rates. A similar advance has been made to heating and domestic engineers and to workers in the explosive trades.

Joiners in the Clydesdale area of Lanarkshire have won an increase of 1d. per hour, which brings their minimum up to 1s. 9½d. an hour. Women hat and cap makers who struck for union recognition at Glasgow have won, the employers having agreed to recognize the Garment Workers' Union.

During the past month the membership of the Scottish Farm servants' Union has increased by 1,049.

James Gibson.

A BEGINNING. — "Anyhow," said the optimist, "we have made the Fourth of July safe and sane."

"Yes," replied the pessimist; "but there are three hundred and sixty-four other days in the year still to be looked after."

—Washington "Star."

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McGill University Professors Seriously Considering Entry Into Organized Labor Movement

(Contributed.)

It is a common expression especially in certain circles, "There's no dignity in labor unions". Brute force and the mass has been the argument against the labor union. It is a far cry today from the lack of dignity charged to union organizations today and the union of professors of great universities. Not that I have never seen a college professor undignified at times, but the college professor as a class is looked upon in the English-speaking world as the standard of dignity, bishops excepted.

It is indeed to be argued that the bishop is more dignified than the professor because forsooth the college professor has already begun to identify himself with the trade union movement. I understand that some of the English universities have been unionized long ago and today Harvard has a strong union among its professors. It is possible that some of the cherished dignity went out the back door when the additional remuneration made possible by the union came in the front door, but the professors do not seem to be worrying much over their loss of dignity.

So Harvard was among the first to accept the trade union among her professors. McGill University gives promise to be next in line. Now some harsh things have been said about the union movement in professions. "Prostitution of professions" has been a cry hurled against the movement on every possible occasion. The professions seem to be willing to stoop to prostitution in order to secure a living wage, even if the charge held water — but it won't. It is the one argument that is so leaky that it refuses to float for any length of time.

Now there is a reason for the kindly feeling which many of the professors of McGill University have toward the idea of a union. Last spring, displaying a foresightedness almost prophetic, the University of Toronto adopted a new scale of wages for its professors. That did not please the professorial body of McGill, because the Montreal institution did not follow suit. I was informed of this by an irate professor of the home college whose very pores exuded the aroma of unionism. In the University of Toronto today there is not a single associate professor who is getting less than \$4,000 a year. Perhaps the professor said "per annum"; they use those kinds of words; but any how "year" is the trade union term and so I'll use it. Now they're not getting that at McGill University, he said, and the McGill professors are somewhat envious of the Toronto scale of wages.

Now the prophetic ability of the governors of Toronto University may prove to have been a saving grace to them in the future, for at any rate

they forestalled the idea of a union among their professors, which just about that time was looming large. I talked to three professors of McGill University and I received the same story from each. "It's a fine idea for professors of any institution," they said with accord. "It is the only thing under present conditions if we are going to be able to live," they added. "There are milk cart drivers who make as much as some of us on the teaching staff," one of them remarked. "The reason is that the milk cart driver organized and we thought because we knew something about the ancients, the dead languages, the fourth dimension and these things, that we could stand on our own feet as individuals and get what was our due. Why, we argued, our very dignity would command for us much gold and fine linen. But did it?"

"The strong sentiment in favor of the organization of a union at McGill University answers the question," he continued.

"But don't you think it would be undignified for professors to form a trade union?" I asked.

"Bosh," was his observation.

"But is it not a prostitution of one of the most learned of the professions to form a trade union?" I urged again.

"Bosh, again," was his reply. I began to see that he would have to be placed in the category of those who believed in trade unions. "We've been working for honor and glory and tradition for generations," he said, "and we're coming to the decision that hereafter we should do an odd job now and then for our families and for ourselves."

I once had an idea that a professorial chair represented about the zenith of one's ambitions and that it was only the genius and the first cousin of genius who eventually got there. Once there one might look upon the table lands of successful industry below you and be amused at the somewhat puny efforts of a less learned world. I have found, however, and a pet theory has been woe-fully smashed in the discovery, that a genuine, learned professor is not below accepting odd jobs on the side in order to augment his salary. Now, I don't mean to convey to the reader that he spends his vacations in mowing lawns and clipping hedges, and his winter evenings in cleaning the furnace of his plumber, but he takes odd jobs on the side which will bring him in here five dollars, and there ten dollars to reinforce his pay cheque. It is seldom you hear of a carpenter or a plumber doing that. Of course, they're organized and they have ruined their dignity and prostituted their

better instincts, according to the enemies of trade unionism.

"If we don't get a union among the unorganized professors, not only of McGill but of other Canadian universities as well," said one McGill professor to me during the course of a discussion of the matter, "we will have to leave the profession and get apprenticed to some prosperous plumber or carpenter or bricklayer or mason or man of any other branch of organized labor. This is not a joke; it is a grim reality which becomes more grim every time we get our grocery bill or our butcher's account."

Analyzing the present situation, he said, "I am of the opinion that capital has proved as short-sighted in the matter of a living wage to the middle class or white-collared class as it did in relation to the laborers. Labor organized and bound itself into unions when wage demands were refused. The white-collared class has been treated the same way and it will not be long before they are in the same condition, banded together in unions, with forces thrown into the field against capital and on the side of labor. The higher forms of education will be brought to the aid of labor. Organization will then lack nothing either in strength nor in education."

Whether his analysis is correct or not each person can answer for himself after reading the signs of the times. Each one will construe the condition which he sees through his mental lens. The fact remains however that a canvas of conditions at McGill University among the professors would indicate that a strong union is contemplated and that it

will not be long before this sort of thing is realized. When college professors, newspaper men, insurance men, and representatives of the white-collared workers are delegates to the Trades and Labor Councils throughout this country and meet the labor of this country on equal terms, I think it is safe to prophesy that labor and its aims will be understood as never before and that this will be the greatest antidote for the present unrest and industrial chaos that this country has ever seen.



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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

THE CANADIAN RAILROADER LIMITED

60 DANDUAND BUILDING, MONTREAL

GEO. PIERCE, Editor. KENNEDY CRONE, Associate Editor.

The Generalissimo

PRESS despatches show that the renewal of immigration is being initiated with the influx of a party of young women who are evidently intended to supply the very scarce market of domestic labor. That the handling of such labor in times past has proved a failure is admitted by those who have been studying the problem, and the old system of private agents who received a bonus for every woman thus launched into the Dominion has been condemned. Recently two women representing the Imperial authorities have toured the country and have gone home and made their report. One fallacy they have exploded is that the Canadian domestic's lot is a sort of parlor existence because so many labor-saving appliances are used. There is a hint that in former years the type of servant coming from overseas was not a very good one: but the question arises — Was it not rather the system which often made her a failure? Imagine the face of a girl from overseas who had a tiff with her mistress and received dismissal. Where would she go if she failed to secure another position before her slender means ran out? Even if such agencies exist, what strange girl would know how to ferret out in this city these societies that look after lone women?

The fact is, this immigration of women offers a moral as well as an economic problem, and it is one in which labor might interest itself from both standpoints. These girls appear, to have friends of the church immigration society and Y. W. C. A. type, but have they any friends in labor circles who are prepared to see that they get a square deal as between mistress and maid? Our own opinion is that the chief reason why the domestic servant is so scarce today is because the mistress has failed to recognize that the relation is merely one of employer and employed, and that when the task is completed, the girl is a free agent who has the right to control her own movements without asking if she may do this or that. Has any labor leader ever examined the "Confidential Register" of Montreal in relation to domestic servants?

Thoughts For Canadians In President Wilson's Message

President Wilson on Tuesday of this week sent to Congress a message urging an extensive programme of reconstruction legislation, concerned exclusively with the pressing problems of the moment in his country.

Included in this message are definite declarations regarding unrest which are the more interesting because, while they come from a man who is holding no brief for labor as a class, but is considering the people of his nation as a whole, they are substantially the views of labor as repeatedly expressed.

These presidential declarations are here recommended to the careful study of all Canadians, whose national problems of unrest are somewhat similar to those existing across the border. They are particularly recommended to the careful study of that type of Canadian who fancies himself to be "a cut above" the "labor element", who blames the labor movement for the unrest, and who thinks that the proper way to deal with the situation is to sneer at, or gag, or bludgeon the labor movement at every opportunity, in a broad public way or in his relations to the persons associated with him in his daily tasks.

As a preface to this study, he should take an elementary course in the history and principles of trade unionism. The fact that he may be a learned man, in the ordinary sense of the term, is no indication whatever that he has any clear perception of what unionism is and means to-day. Often he has a habit of disposing of unionism in a few stock phrases which were blasted by unionists some time ago, when women wore crinolines, and men wore side-whiskers, and the office boys whistled "Massa's in de cold, cold ground". He brings to the consideration of the labor movement a mental equipment of the sort he knows he dare not bring to the least important phase of his domestic or business affairs, lest the world write him down as an egotistical ass.

He would come to realize how little he had known of the labor movement and how thoroughly his ignorance had been measured by unionists for years, often by very plain men who had never had his advantages and his privileges for acquiring knowledge. His pride might be humbled, but his eyes would be opened. He would have come to understand what, in common parlance, he was up against, and he would be able to meet it humanly and with common sense, which is all that the labor movement ever really asked of his kind.

One of his earliest and most important discoveries would be that the labor movement was not the cause of unrest, but only its great visible sign, its main articulation. What an extraordinary effect that discovery alone might have on him!

What is the other side of the story for the sneerer, the gagger, the bludgeoner, the stock-phraser, the sticker to these remarkable systems for allaying or controlling unrest? Do we not see it every day in strikes, fights, injustice, bitterness, hate?

Do we not see that labor is already well on its way to securing what it desires in the name of human brotherhood, of applied Christianity? Is there not a rude awakening for all the obstructionists who fought it step by step from the vantage ground of place and privilege, yet whom it beat back step by step, and whom, if they continue in their ignorance and crassness, it will eventually destroy as factors of consequence in the community, as effectively as Humpty Dumpty was destroyed? Are the obstructionists in the last citadels of obstructionist power going to wait till the labor movement, growing stronger and more impatient every day, dictates to them on the threshold of their own homes?

No bloody revolution is necessary. The process will probably be quite orderly and constitutional, recorded in the ballot boxes of a free country by a free people. The power of the labor movement — a very broad term to-day — is already so great that in the final tussle, if tussle there be, the only losers will be the type of Canadian referred to, still wallowing in his own stupendous ignorance, hanging on like grim death to his old ideas, wondering what the devil has happened to his old power and influence, shocked beyond measure that the common people he despised and tried his best to thrash should be ordering him about as an incompetent and untrustworthy relic of an old regime.

His type is the real danger of to-day. He lives and moves in Montreal, throwing his little darts, blustering along, calm and unafraid. He even tells you of his wish to "smash unions". He will talk of "starving labor to bring it to its senses". How amusing, if not so pitifully tragic in relation to his own usefulness in the world, to his own ultimate happiness!

K. C.

SOME "UNREST" CLAUSES

The following are amongst the principal "unrest" and "labor" clauses from President Wilson's message:

"No one who has observed the march of events in the last year can fail to note the absolute need of a definite programme to bring about an improvement in the conditions of labor. There can be no settled conditions leading to increased production and a reduction in the cost of living if labor and capital are to be antagonistic instead of partners.

"Sound thinking and an honest desire to serve the interests of the whole nation, as distinguished from the interests of a class, must be applied to the solution of this great and pressing problem. The failure of other nations to consider this matter in a vigorous way has produced bitterness and jealousies and antagonisms, the food of radicalism. The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances.

"An unwillingness even to discuss these matters produces only dissatisfaction and gives comfort

to the extreme elements in our country which endeavor to stir up disturbances in order to provoke governments to embark on a course of retaliation and repression. The seed of revolution is repression. The remedy for these things must not be negative in character. It must be constructive. It must comprehend the general interest. The real antidote for the unrest which manifests itself is not suppression, but a deep consideration of the wrongs that beset our national life and the application of a remedy.

"Congress has already shown its willingness to deal with the industrial wrongs by establishing the eight-hour-day as the standard in every field of labor. It has sought to find a way to prevent child labor. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding lives and health in dangerous industries. It must now help in the difficult task of finding a method that will bring about a genuine democratization of industry, based upon the full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatsoever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare.

Put House in order

"The great unrest throughout the world, out of which has emerged a demand for an immediate consideration of the difficulties between capital and labor, bids us put our own house in order. Frankly, there can be no permanent and lasting settlements between capital and labor which do not recognize the fundamental concepts for which labor has been struggling through the years.

"The whole world gave recognition and endorsement to these fundamental purposes in the League of Nations. The statesmen gathered at Versailles recognized the fact that world stability could not be had by reverting to industrial standards and conditions against which the average workman of the world had revolted.

"It is, therefore, the task of the statesmen of this new day of change and readjustment to recognize world conditions and to seek to bring about, through legislation, conditions that will mean the ending of age-long antagonisms between capital and labor and that will hopefully lead to the building up of a comradeship which will result not only in greater contentment among the mass of workmen, but also bring about a greater production and a greater prosperity to business itself.

"To analyze the particulars in the demands of labor is to admit the justice of their complaint in many matters that lie at their basis. The workman demands an adequate wage, sufficient to permit him to live in comfort, unhampered by the fear of poverty and want in his old age.

He demands the right to live and the right to work amidst sanitary

surroundings, both in home and in workshop, surroundings that develop and do not retard his own health and well-being; and the right to provide for his children's wants in the matter of health and education. In other words, it is his desire to make the conditions of his life and the lives of those dear to him tolerable and easy to bear.

Way to Industrial Peace

"The establishment of the principles regarding labor laid down in the Covenant of the League of Nations offers us the way to industrial peace and conciliation. No other road lies open to us.

"Not to pursue this one is longer to invite enmities, bitterness, and antagonism which in the end only lead to industrial and social disaster. The unwilling workman is not a profitable servant. An employee whose industrial life is hedged about by hard and unjust conditions, which he did not create and over which he has no control, lacks the fine spirit of enthusiasm and volunteer effort which are the necessary ingredients of a great producing entity.

"Let us be frank about this solemn matter. The evidences of world wide unrest which manifest themselves in violence throughout the world bid us pause and consider the means to be found to stop the spread of this contagious thing before it saps the vitality of the nation itself.

Do we gain strength by withholding the remedy? Or is it not the business of statesmen to treat these manifestations of unrest which meet us on every hand as evidences of an economic disorder and to apply constructive remedies wherever necessary, being sure that in the application of the remedy we touch not the vital tissues of our industrial and economic life? There can be no recession of the tide of unrest until constructive instrumentalities are set up to stem that tide.

Labor not Commodity.

"Governments must recognize the right of men collectively to bargain for humane objects that have at their base the mutual protection and welfare of those engaged in all industries. Labor must not be longer treated as a commodity. It must be regarded as the activity of human beings, possessed of deep yearnings and yearnings. The business man gives his best thought to the repair and replenishment of his machinery, so that its usefulness will not be impaired and its power to produce may always be at its height and kept in full vigor and motion. No less regard ought to be paid to the human machine, which after all propels the machinery of the world and is the great dynamic force that lies back of all industry and progress.

"Return to the old standards of wage and industry in employment is unthinkable. The terrible tra-

gedy of war which has just ended and which has brought the world to the verge of chaos and disaster would be in vain if there should ensue a return to the conditions of the past.

"Europe, itself, whence has come the unrest which now holds the world is at bay, is an example of standpatism in these vital human matters which America might well accept as an example, not to be followed but studiously to be avoided. Europe made labor the differential, and the price of it all is enmity and antagonism and prostrated industry. The right of labor to live in peace and comfort must be recognized by governments and America should be the first to lay the foundation stones upon which the industrial peace shall be built.

Protect Capital as Well.

"Labor not only is entitled to an adequate wage, but capital should receive a reasonable return upon its investment. It is entitled to protection at the hands of the Government in every emergency. No Government worthy of the name can 'play' these elements against each other, for there is a mutuality of interest between them which the Government must seek to express and safeguard at all cost.

"The right of individuals to strike is inviolate and ought not to be interfered with by any process of Government, but there is a predominant right, and that is the right of the Government to protect all of its people and to assert its power and majesty against the challenge of any class. The Government, when it asserts that right, seeks, not to antagonize a class, but simply to defend the right of the whole people as against the irreparable harm and injury that might be done by an attempt by any class to usurp that which only the Government has a right to exercise as a protection to all."

EFFICIENT TREATMENT.

"Do you guarantee results in your nerve treatment?" asked the Caller.

"You bet I do," replied the Specialist. "Why, last week a man came to me for nerve treatment and when I got through with him he tried to borrow \$500 from me."

—Cincinnati "Enquirer."

DANGEROUS ADVICE.

—Curate. "You should be careful! Don't you know that drink is mankind's worst enemy?"

Jeems. — "Yes; but don't you teach us to love our enemies."

—London "Opinion."

AN EXTREMELY LONG WAY.

"Does your cook try to make food go as far as possible?"

"Yes; some of it all the way from our residence to hers."

—Washington "Star."

The LACONIC DINER.

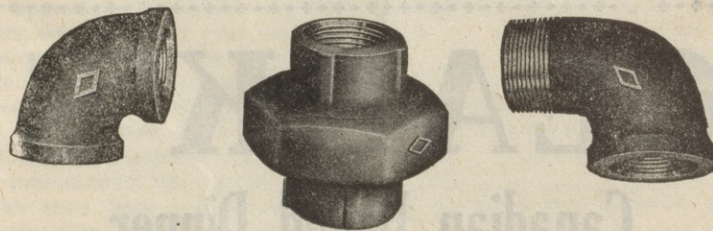
"One, sir? They're rather small."

"Pair."

"Very good, sir. Shall I serve 'em whole?"

"Pare."

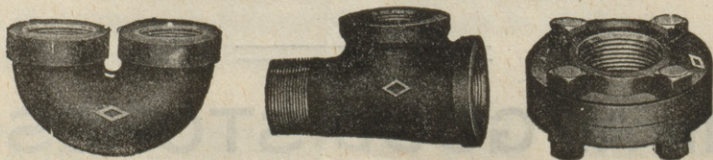
—Boston "Transcript."



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WORKING PLAN FOR LABOR AND CAPITAL

Views Of Merchants' Association Upon Big Problem.

STRONG REPORT MADE

The Merchants' Association of New York has adopted a strong declaration with regard to the relations between labor and capital.

The statement was presented to the Board of Directors at its last meeting by the International Committee of The Association.

The report, as unanimously approved by the Directors, was as follows:

"The Industrial Committee herewith presents its report on industrial relations, in accordance with your instructions.

"Your Committee will not attempt to offer a complete solution of the problem of industrial relations, but it is hoped that the report may be of value in stimulating employers to constant study and effort toward promoting in their individual plants measures based on justice and conducive of prosperity; and in assisting in arriving at helpful decisions in bringing about harmonious relations with employees.

"The change in fundamental industrial relations will be a revolution. With the proper thought and effort on the part of both employers and employees improvement and advancement will be gradually made and progress will be successful in proportion to the interest and breadth of vision with which the problem is considered. Each advance will show a goal more desirable than that hitherto striven for. Care should be taken that each step is a real advance, not one which will have to be retraced. Employers must take the lead in the effort to apply sound principles to the improvement and advancement of industrial relations; much in the way of leadership is properly expected of them.

"This evolution is being retarded in part by three features of our industrial system, which are not compatible with satisfactory industrial relations:

"1. The short-sighted determination too often found on the part of employers and employees selfishly to get maximum results without consideration by either of the interests of the other, or of the public, as the controlling motive in industry.

"This selfish determination of employers and employees has hitherto been recognized by society as entirely proper, yet it is fallacious because it is destructive of maximum construction.

"2. Lack of understanding and mutual confidence of employers and employees.

"Suspicion and lack of a complete understanding of each element in industry of the just aims, aspirations and problems of all other elements make constructive cooperation impossible.

"3. The law of supply and demand as the determining factor in fixing wages and conditions of employment.

"Many of the results of this economic law are unfair and prejudicial to the interests of both employers and employees, and are socially undesirable.

"In view of the detrimental influence of these three features of our industrial system, your committee recommends:

"1. The recognition by both employers and employees that the determination to achieve national prosperity rather than to enforce maximum selfish returns should be the controlling motive in industry.

"The community, as such, has a right to insist that industry be carried on in the interest of all citizens rather than for the sole benefit of those engaged directly in it. The permanent welfare of all citizens depends on national prosperity, which is impossible unless there is maximum production and minimum 'per unit' cost without impairment either of proper living standards of employees or the ability of the employers to earn a reasonable return on their investment. These requisites of national prosperity cannot be obtained unless employers and employees work together harmoniously with that end in view. Fundamental industrial problems of human relations can be solved upon the accepted basis that without national prosperity the permanent interests of parties to industry cannot be conserved; and that with such prosperity relations between employers and employees can be worked out with justice to both.

"In its broadest aspect, employers and employees unquestionably have a common interest, as it is only through the promotion of the interests of both that the country and the industrial communities in it can enjoy permanent prosperity. The actions and demands of employers and employees become unwarranted when they handicap the industries of the nation in competition with foreign industries.

"2. The establishment of a recognized and permanent method of conference between the employer and his employees.

"Conferences, at which all subjects of mutual interest may be presented, are essential to the development of understanding and mutual confidence. The mere willingness of an employer to meet employees who have grievances is not sufficient. There should be a definite arrangement—satisfactory to both employers and employees—whereby employees can collectively take up disputes or matters of common interest with employers.

"Your committee has no recommendation to make concerning the plan of conferences which should be established, except that whenever plans of conferences are inaugurated they should be worked out jointly by employer and employees, and not prescribed by the employer. Conditions vary so in different industries and plants that no one plan of conference can be adopted by all. The plan must be developed and adapted in each plant in the light of existing conditions.

"The functions of the conference and the determination of the proper subjects for consideration must be in each a matter of gradual development. Your Committee suggests, however, that the following matters should be immediately recognized as included in those which should be discussed in conference:

"(a) Wages and working conditions, including steps to promote continuous and permanent employment, especially in the case of introduction of new machinery and new processes.

"(b) Plant conditions affecting health and general welfare of the workers.

"3. The limitation of the economic law of supply and demand as a basis of labor policy of the utilization of a more human doctrine.

"Like this solution of the entire problem of industrial relations, the development of any definite human doctrine, which will modify and limit the economic law of supply and demand, will be a matter of evolution. Nevertheless, your Committee recommends the immediate recognition of the following principles which will themselves modify the application of the law of supply and demand to a large degree, and

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are essential to the development of the human doctrine.

"1. All wage earners, skilled and unskilled, in return for a fair day's work, have a right to a living wage sufficient to ensure the workers and their families the opportunity to live in health and comfort in accord with the concepts and standards of American life.

"2. Continuity of employment at normal wages should be maintained up to a point where permanent prosperity and stability of the business—rather than immediate profits—would be endangered thereby.

"Recently much interest has been shown in plans of sharing in profits and participation in management. Many of these plans are undoubtedly valuable if properly developed and given their proper place. They deserve the careful attention of employers. However, your Committee desires to point out that they are merely aids, not remedies. Any plan, the introduction, continuation and final interpretation of which rests solely upon the volition of the employer will not work, because it lacks the elements of certainty and permanence and there is no power of enforcement on the part of the employees.

"Any plan of profit sharing or participation in management to be

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of permanent value must receive the unqualified approval of both employer and employees.

"In closing, your Committee suggests that the Merchants' Association of New York make a special appeal to its members, and to employers generally, to realize that the employment function in management is not second, in either importance or complexity, to any other phase of business activity; to give diligent study to the problems of industrial relations and to the development of a proper labor policy; and to put the relations between employees and management under the direct supervision of a separate department of the business headed by a trained member or officer of the firm or corporation."

In approving the report the Directors, by unanimous vote, expressed appreciation to the Industrial Committee, and particularly to the Subcommittee on Industrial Relations, for the very careful thought given to the subject and the admirable recommendations thereon; and at the same time requested the Subcommittee on Industrial Relations to supplement the report with further studies of the subject, especially as to methods of carrying out the fundamental suggestions contained in the report, with a view to submitting to the Board of Directors for consideration further recommendations resulting from said studies.

A NEAT WORKER.—"Father, please let me marry Jim. He's so neat—why, when he was in France he got two medals for cleaning out dugouts and mopping up."

"The American Legion Weekly."

Chloe. — "I would only marry a man who has lived and suffered."

George. — "I suppose what you want is a widower."

—London "Blighty."

GONE FOR GOOD. — A fashion expert is declaring that the white shirt will come back soon. Alas! He doesn't know our laundry.

—London "Opinion."

A SQUARE DEAL. — Man — "I want your opinion on a matter. Would you advise me to borrow \$10 to help me out of a tight place?"

Lawyer. — "By all means."

Man. — "Very good. Lend me ten."

Lawyer. — "That's all right. My fee for legal advice is ten dollars and we'll call it square."

—Boston "Transcript."

HOW IT HAPPENED. — Sergeant: "Why haven't you shaved this morning?"

Private, rubbing his face in great surprise: "Ain't I shaved?"

Sergeant: "No, you're not. I want to know why."

Private: "Well, you see, there was a dozen of us using the same mirror, and I guess I must have shaved some other man."

—"The American Legion Weekly."

TOO COMMON PHENOMENA.—

A medical paper advances the theory that "man is slightly taller in the morning than he is in the evening." We have never tested this, but we have certainly noticed a tendency to become "short" towards the end of the month.

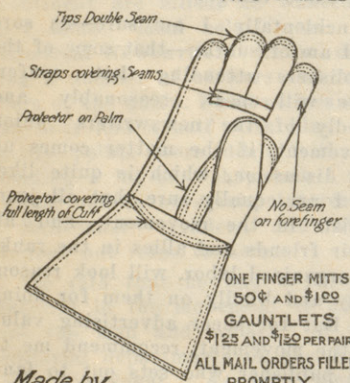
"Books of To-day and To-morrow."

A NOT-USUAL CASE.—"Here's a Southern poet singing that while his body is in Texas, his soul is in Tennessee."

"Well, he's not the first poet who has had trouble in keeping body and soul together."

—Boston "Transcript."

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THE TARIFF BOARD

(Continued from page 5)

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Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America No. 4, Gananoque, Ont.

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United Ass'n of Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 742, Stratford, Ont.

Stratford Typographical Union No. 139, Stratford, Ont.

United Ass'n of Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 488, Edmonton, Alta.

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Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners No. 2607, Edmonton, Alta.

Bro. of Railway Carmen No. 448, W. Edmonton, Alta.

Inter. Ass'n of Machinists No. 559, W. Edmonton, Alta.

Bro. of Railway Carmen of America No. 117, Edmonton, Alta.

Operating Plasters and Cement Finishers Inter. Ass'n No. 372, Edmonton, Alta.

Inter. Bro. of Steam, Edmonton, Alta.

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United Bro. of M. of Way Emp. No. 198, Airdrie, Alta.

United Bro. of M. of Way Emp. No. 254, Ardley, Alta.

United Bro. of M. of Way Emp. No. 256, Eeksville, Alta.

United Mine Workers of America No. 2163, Blairmore, Alta.

United Mine Workers of America No. 29, Bankhead, Alta.

Bro. of Railway Carmen of America, Comet Lodge No. 289, Lethbridge, Alta.

Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 221, Medicine Hat, Alta.

United Bro. of M. of Way Emp. No. 256, Stettler, Alta.

United Mine Workers of America No. 2655, Mountain Park, Alta.

EMPIRE AND WORLD PRESS CONFERENCES; AND MR. FRANK MORRISON ON NEWSWRITERS' UNIONS

(By Kennedy Crone.)

THE article I wrote for the issue of Nov. 22, on the Empire Press Conference, roused much interest in journalistic circles and circles more or less closely concerned with journalism. Requests for copies of the "Railroader" have been amongst the indications of this interest. Although what is estimated to be adequate provision for follow-up demands for the paper is always made, and although in this case extra copies had already been distributed in quarters in Canada, Britain and elsewhere where interest was liable to develop, not a single spare copy of the issue is left, a state of things which occurred only once before. I cite the circumstance as a tribute to the importance of the subject, and not at all to my personal part in it as a journalist or as first vice-president of the Newswriters' Union of Montreal.

Doubtless some of the papers were wanted for the purpose of shooting holes in the article, and preparatory, perhaps, to an effort at scattering the author across the American Continent in such tiny pieces that it would be hopeless to try to reassemble him, but I am satisfied

that the main purpose of the article was achieved—to obtain a ruling on this proposition:

(1) If the Empire Press conference (organized by the Empire Press Union, primarily an organization of publishers), to be held in Canada next year, is to be a conference of the Empire's journalists, as some propaganda matter might lead the ordinary observer to suppose, should not Canadian journalists be informed and consulted instead of being left in the dark?

(2) If it is to be a conference of publishers and their special representatives, should it not be declared as such, especially as quite an army of journalists would object to publishers speaking for journalists in the broad name of journalists and journalism?

Since my article appeared the following item has been "played up" in the "Montreal Daily Star" of Nov. 28:

"Toronto, November 28. —

At the meeting of the Canadian Press Association of all Canada held here to-day enthusiasm was displayed in the projected visit to Canada of the leading

publishers of the British Empire including men at the helm of the great newspapers known to the English-speaking world. Lord Atholstan, of Montreal, was unanimously chosen as chairman of the general and executive committees to organize and carry out the arrangements which are to be on an extensive scale with a view to gaining for the Dominion a wider knowledge on the part of the Imperial press as to industries, scenery, soil, sentiments of the people and opportunities for British people settling in a country under the British Flag. The other members of the executive committee are J. E. Atkinson, P. D. Ross and W. J. Taylor, president of the Canadian Press Association."

(The Canadian Press Association is an excellent organization almost exclusively concerned with the affairs and viewpoints of publishers as distinguished from the affairs and viewpoints of journalists.)

The air is cleared. I take it that this and other recent announcements in the "Star" along the same line are official, and official disclaimers of the notion that the conference will be held in the name of the journalists of the British Empire, when it will really be held in the name of the publishers of the British Empire, which is not the same thing.

Incidentally, I am sure—as sure as I am of sunrise—that some of the publishers attending that conference will speak reasonably and kindly of the newswriters' union movement, if the matter comes up for discussion, which is quite likely. I am equally sure that all journalists in the movement, and all their friends and allies in the ranks of organized labor, will look reasonably and kindly on them for doing so. But for sheer advertising value to the movement, recommend me to the publisher who sets out to land a terrific wallop on it!

* * *

WORLD PRESS CONFERENCE

AN aftermath of the discussion about the Empire Press Conference is a mass of words coming to me in varied forms about a World Press Conference to be held in Australia in the fall of next year.

It has the ear-marks of being a publishers' conference, though I am not positive of its identity. All I know is that many Canadian and American journalists have heard nothing about it in any direct way, and that a point is being made of the fact that its date will allow visitors to the Empire Conference of publishers to go on from Canada to Australia to "take it in". I understand that Mr. Walter Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, is official organizer. Dean Williams is well known to me

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through various circumstances, and he might even rake up a remembrance of me if he tried very hard. I have a deep-seated liking and respect for him, and I know he is not the type to do any camouflaging, even if that were possible amongst the "Show me" men from Missouri.

Mr. FRANK MORRISON

GO to it! It is a great work! Good luck! We are right with you!" These are the condensed sentiments of Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in referring to the newswriters' union movement, and as expressed to me in a talk I had with him at the Windsor Hotel, last week. Mr. Morrison was a busy man during his brief stay here. His mission was to find out if Montreal would be a suitable place to hold next year's convention of the A. F. of L., now representing approximately 4,000,000 hand and brain workers on the American Continent. Despite expert assistances carried along with him, and a good deal supplied locally, he never had a minute to himself. The girls in the hotel exchange must have been glad when he vacated his suite and the hotel manager probably looked ruefully at the path trodden on the carpets by the constant stream of visitors.

Being an old printer and a vice-president of the International Typographical Union, with which the various newswriters' unions on this continent are allied, he wanted to get some "local color" on the Montreal Newswriters' Union, meeting a number of officers and members of the union. I had no less than an hour and a half with him, and many points were dealt with, including a lot of "shop talk" that would not be of special interest to "Railroader" readers, and which I need not refer to here.

He said that he had a personal interest in the movement to unionize the men and women in the editorial departments of the American Continent. As long ago as 1897, in Norfolk, Virginia, he had started to encourage journalists there to get together in a union. "The men complained to me of their low wages and disagreeable

conditions of work. They said that the printers were better off—but of course they had a union! I said that the moral was obvious, but I could not induce them to see it at that time. They wanted improve-

ments and deserved them; they knew how the printers had obtained them; yet they were not willing to grasp the effective method they saw operating under their own eyes."

It was nonsense to say, continued Mr. Morrison, that unionized newswriters were trying to control the policies of newspapers. They sought

THE THINKER

By BERTON BRALEY.

(This poem, which appeared in the issue of August 2, is republished by request. It attracted a good deal of attention in Canada, and has been reproduced in several publications, including a very fine reproduction, from the printing point of view, in the November issue of "The Thinker", a magazine issued by The Mortimer Co., printers, of Ottawa. A copy of the reproduction has been framed to hang in a place of honor in the Railroader office.)

Back of the beating hammer
By which the steel is wrought,
Back of the workshop's clamor
The seeker may find the Thought,
The Thought that is ever master
Of iron and steam and steel,
That rises above disaster
And tramples it under heel!

The drudge may fret and tinker
Or labor with lusty blows,
But back of him stands the Thinker,
The clear-eyed man who Knows;
For into each plough or sabre,
Each piece and part and whole,
Must go the Brains of Labor,
Which give the work a soul!

Back of the motors humming
Back of the belts that sing,
Back of the hammers drumming,
Back of the cranes that swing,
There is the eye which scans them
Watching through stress and strain,
There is the mind which scans them—
Back of the Brawn, the Brain!

Might of the roaring boiler,
Force of the engine's thrust,
Strength of the sweating toiler,
Greatly in these we trust.
But back of them stands the schemer,
The Thinker who drives things through:
Back of the Job—the Dreamer
Who's making the dream come true!

to control their own lives, their wages and working conditions and so forth, and they had an indisputable right to do that. They wanted self-expression, and that was their right. They were free citizens in a free country.

There was no doubt that many able and educated men and women in the newspaper offices of the country were not getting the return in wages and conditions that they had a right to expect. He was glad that they were coming into the union movement. There was much hope for them and much to hope from them.

Mr. Morrison said that efforts made to break newswriters' unions by offering better wages and conditions to newspaper men and women on condition that they left the unions were almost amusing to him, with his long experience of unionism. They were a visible sign that unions were worth while. The game was as old as trade unionism itself, and it seldom worked. He doubted if it would work with men and women of the intelligence of newspaper workers.

There was nothing to be afraid of, he considered, in any effort to "smash a union" by any means. Men and women of character would stick to their principles; the harder you tried to pull them off, especially by unfair means, even if chocolate-coated, the harder they would stick. He doubted if any serious attempt would be made to interfere with newswriters' unions, whatever bluff might be made, but even if there were, the I.T.U. and the A.F. of L. would be right behind these unions in their effort to combat oppression, persecution or discrimination.

The movement had got off to a good start, in Montreal and elsewhere. He thought it was a movement of great importance and significance, with all the signs of spreading much further. Efforts to minimize it were futile. The I.T.U. was watching it closely and giving the counsel of its long experience to it.

"Tell the members of the Newswriters' Union of Montreal to go right on", he said in conclusion. "They have done very well indeed so far, as might have been expected of men and women of their type. Give them my best wishes and hearty encouragement for their efforts. Tell them that I am heart and soul with them."

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Office and Works: **MONTREAL**

The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada

Its Only Aim Is The Welfare of The Masses.

The people of a nation cannot advance beyond the men who make its laws, and the Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada exists to see to it that the workers by hand and brain are directly represented in the law-making bodies of the Dominion; to find, train and elect the right men of our own class in order to secure the kind of legislation that will protect and advance the interests of the workers.

It will wage warfare on plutocracy, despotism, economic privileges, and upon all the evil forces which burden the people and rob them of that happiness of living which is their fundamental right.

It is a non-partisan educational and political association, and because of the manner in which it is organized can never become the instrument or plaything of a small group of any class, particularly of wealthy men. The aim is the attainment of true democracy.

WE PLEDGE OURSELVES:—

To support all municipal, provincial and federal educational plans where the evident purpose is to raise the standard of education in enlightened and progressive ways; to present truthfully and fearlessly through the medium of Fifth Sunday Meetings and our own press, the "Canadian Railroader", the latest and most important political, social and industrial developments;

To advocate the abolition of property qualifications for the franchise or for election to public office; the adoption of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and of proportional representation in all forms of public government; universal suffrage for both sexes, on the basis of one person, one vote; the transfer of taxes from improvements, and all products of labor, to land values, incomes and inheritances;

To advocate prison reform, including introduction of the honor and segregation systems, and abolition of contract labor; the enactment and rigid enforcement of child labor laws; pensions for mothers with dependent children; regulation of immigration to prevent lowering of industrial, political or social standards; development of the postal savings and parcel post systems; financial and other assistance to farmers through co-operative tanks and by other means; government development of co-operative producing and trading associations for the benefit of the consumer;

To advocate extension of workmen's housing schemes and the labor bureau system; provision of technical education for every willing worker, according to his capacities; more effective inspection of buildings, factories, workshops and mines; minimum wages; a rest period of not less than a day and a half per week for every worker; government insurance of workers against sickness, injury and death; maternity benefits and old-age pensions; better Workmen's Compensation Acts; representation of the workers on all public boards and on boards for the supervision of private enterprises; union labor conditions in all government work; adequate pensions and opportunities for soldiers and their dependents;

To advocate freedom of speech and of the press, and a law compelling all newspapers and periodicals to publish in all issues a complete list of shareholders and bondholders.

"The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada" is financed entirely by its members who contribute \$2 a year in membership fees. If a local has been established in your city \$1 remains in the local treasury and the other dollar is sent by the local organization to our Dominion Headquarters, 60 Dandurand Building, Montreal, Que. In case no local has been established in your community, send the membership fee of \$2 directly to Dominion Headquarters.

The funds accumulating in the Dominion Headquarters are used for political and educational propaganda; the development of the organization; the preparation of pamphlets and leaflets and the financing of the various political campaigns where favorable opportunities develop, to elect our candidates. The treasurer is under bond and the books are audited by a firm of accountants.

An application blank will be found below. Merely fill out the application blank, buy a postal order for \$2 and send it to Dominion Headquarters. Your membership card will be forwarded by return mail. Join this great organization in the interests of education and clean politics. *Today is the day and this is the hour. Become a member now.*

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

To the Secretary,
The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada,
General Headquarters, 60 Dandurand Building,
MONTREAL, QUE.

I hereby make application for membership in "The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada." I subscribe and agree to pay, while a member, the yearly fee of \$2.00 in advance.

Name.....

Amount paid \$..... Address.....

Date..... City.....

Province.....

Make all cheques and money orders payable to "The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada."

Official membership card will be mailed from headquarters, with copy of platform, constitution and general rules.

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For long runs in bitter Winter weather, O.V. Brand Pure Wool Underwear

is a boon to Railroad men. Made in two piece suits and Combinations in medium and heavy weights. O. V. garments are designed primarily for warmth, health and comfort, and combine, with sturdy wearing qualities, the best in finish and workmanship.

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Inquiries concerning prices, samples, styles and merchandise will be quickly and carefully answered.



"Smart Set" Neckwear

Round neck outline collar of fine white or ecru Breton net, trimmed with Guipure lace and insertion. Price . . . **\$1.00**

Round collar of flesh or white satin of extra quality, edged with filet lace. Price . . . **\$1.00**

New shawl collar or fine meshed Breton net—white or ecru, trimmed with three rows of narrow Val lace. Price . **\$1.50**

A charming variation of the shawl style—white georgette with filet lace edge. Price . . . **\$1.50**

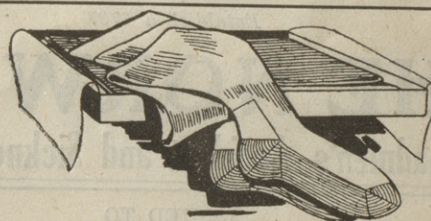


GAUNTLET GLOVES Washable Chamoisette.

Very fashionable and the latest arrival, a perfectly fitting gauntlet model with a strap wrist.

White, grey, mastic and brown **\$1.50** a pair.

Of heavy duplex cloth, **\$2.25** a pair



SILK HOSIERY.

Pure thread silk of good quality, seamless, with deep garter tops, high spliced heels and double soles. Sizes 8½ to 10, in black, white, cordoran, brown, Russia claf, grey and navy.

Each pair in a holly patterned box, a most acceptable gift. Price.....**\$1.60**

EXQUISITE BLOUSES

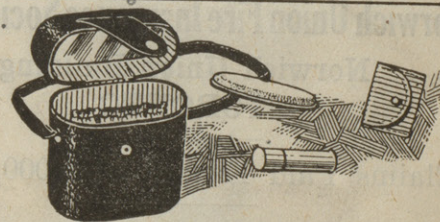
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One of the loveliest of the new designs, hand beaded panel front, shoulder fastening under collar of new outline, edged like the cuffs with a narrow piping of contrasting silk.

Flesh, sand, navy, maize, white and black.

\$7.98



THE NEWEST PARTY BOXES

Made of superior quality genuine leather, very attractive lined, large mirror covers entire inside of lid, two fittings and hand purse, colors are black, navy, brown, gray, green and purple. These vanity boxes are extremely fashionable. Price**\$4.95**

There is no charge for postage on any of these very attractive special items, all of which are so suitable for gifts.